



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

industry and his sagacity, his noble example and scrupulous conformity to the best ideals of the Japanese religion impressed all about him; and he was called from greater to ever greater tasks. He extended more and more the field of his usefulness. His deep religious feeling and strong personality gathered about him a band of disciples, one of whom wrote his life of which this little book is the English translation. The Japanese original has been circulated by the government. Although Sontoku died at the age of seventy, his work still lives and his example would seem to be in Japan what Tolstoi's is to the Russian peasant.

Besides the beautiful story of the sage's simple life the reader will learn much about the real heart and ideals of Japan and will feel his sympathy for the Japanese people quickened. Reverence for such a character as Sontoku would alone stamp the Japanese as a noble people.

---

#### REVIEWS

**Ashley, W. J.** *British Dominions*. Pp. xxviii, 276. Price, \$1.80. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

Men of long experience in colonial affairs or in foreign trade contribute to this unusually satisfactory survey of the British possessions. No review of politics in the narrower sense nor of forms of government is attempted, the main object is to sketch the material development that has been achieved and to point out the extent of present commerce and the possibility of future progress. The "dominions" to which attention is drawn are, with the exception of the West Indies, the great non-tropical settlement colonies Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada. The lectures, with one exception, were delivered during 1910-11 under the auspices of the University of Birmingham.

The opening discussion by the late Secretary for the Colonies, the Right Honorable Alfred Lyttleton, gives a general survey of English commercial policy toward the oversea possessions. The two lectures on Australia cover much the same ground—one from the point of view of the Colonial Administrator, the other from that of a man engaged extensively in Australian trade. Of the two on South Africa, one deals with the recent political difficulties, the agricultural development and possibilities, the labor problem, relations of the Dutch and English and immigration questions, the other with the ports, transportation facilities and organizations for promoting business.

The Honorable W. P. Reeves, late High Commissioner of New Zealand, gives a graphic account of the development and socio-economic experiments of that distant colony, which, though less an essay on commerce than the others, is perhaps the most interesting to the majority of readers. Of special interest to American students is the essay on the West Indies in which the late Commissioner of Agriculture traces the steps by which those numerous colonies have been lifted from the condition of impending bankruptcy

which seemed to be their lot with the decline of the sugar industry. Though their prosperity is largely dependent on the market found in the United States, it speaks for a high class of colonial administration that no West Indian Colony is longer the recipient of grants in aid.

As is to be expected, the discussion of Canada's commercial outlook is grouped around her relations with the United States with especial emphasis on the reciprocity negotiations. The two points of view are strongly argued from a viewpoint unfamiliar to students in the United States. The essay by Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, gives a review of resources which enforces the reasons for our own large emigration across the border.

This book is heartily to be commended to those interested in American as well as English foreign commerce. It shows, through the eyes of those who have had long experience on the ground, an exceptional field for economic development and profitable foreign trade.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

*University of Wisconsin.*

---

**Bingham, H.** *Across South America.* Pp. xvi, 405. Price, \$3.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

This book deals largely with the experiences and impressions received on a journey over the old Spanish trade route from Buenos Aires via Potosi to Lima. Side lines are introduced in the form of brief discussions of the Brazilian ports touched before arriving at Buenos Aires and a trip along the west coast between Valparaiso and Mollendo. Happily for the reader there are no traces of the "daily journal" in the makeup of the book. The author has had the happy faculty of seeing much, getting the local coloring of the places visited, and then handing on the impressions to his readers in a manner which makes them seem almost like personal experiences. This quality of the book stands out especially in the description of Buenos Aires and Potosi; on the road to Challapata, and the trip to Choquequirau, the old Inca fortress in the valley of the Apurimac.

The reader finds much interesting information concerning Argentina and Bolivia especially, and less about Chile (northern) and Peru (southern). Bolivia perhaps occupies the center of the scene more than any other, and an interesting subject it proves to be whatever turn the discussion takes. The author deals not so much with facts and figures concerning these regions as with the impressions which they created. The book is therefore not a reference handbook, as so many others have been, but it is a highly interesting account, designed to give the average reader a better understanding of the life in these other parts of America.

A good many excellent illustrations and several maps enhance the value of a thoroughly good book.

WALTER S. TOWER.

*University of Chicago.*